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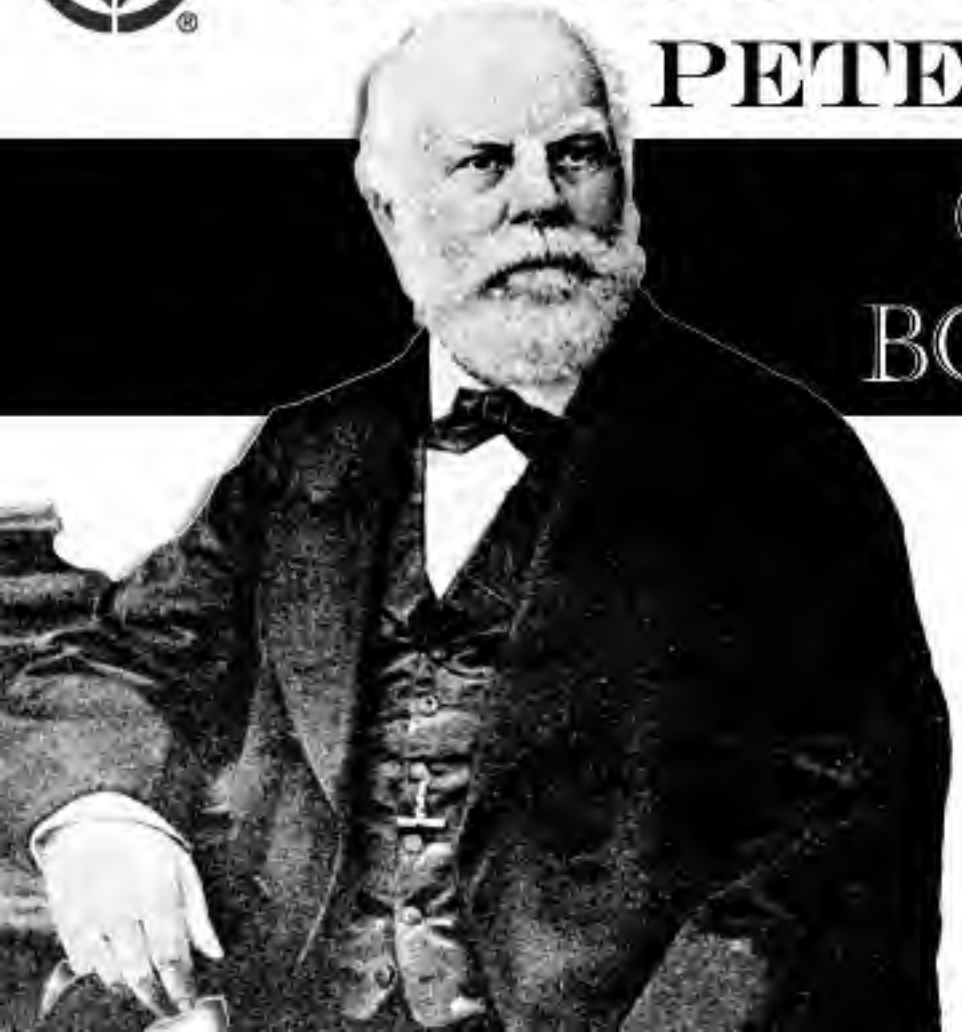

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Leptocaulis Torr & Gr. in H & Durand

30 L. ~~Buckleyi~~ (L. filipendulus Buckley in Proc. Acad. Phila. 1862 p. 8.) ~~L. leptocaulis Torr & Gr. in H & D.~~ Caulis caespitosus, erectus (sp. 1 tantum), pedalis, gracilis, compressiusculus, fistulosus, foliosus; folia plana, caule brevioribus; capitula subsingula (1-3), ~~in 8 flora~~ spatha per aequatibus 3-6 flora; involucri ovati aristati, flores sub ~~pedunculato~~ plerumque brevioribus; sepalis ovato lanceolatis acuminatis aristatis ~~subulatis~~ aequalibus seu exterioribus paulo brevioribus, stamina 3-6 et capsulam obovatam trisperam retusam mucronatam. Flores stigmatibus expansis obovatis cristatis perbrevi aequantibus indeq; oblongo linearibus quarta parte superantibus, antheris filamento bis ~~quinquies~~ brevioribus, seminibus obovatis apiculatis, costato-lineolatis.

Western Texas, Lindheimer, Wright, Buckley; Arkansas, Leavenworth. — The very gracile stems, 6 or 8 to 12 or 14 inches high, grow in dense tufts from an apparently perennial rhizome; each a single head, rarely 2 or 3 (the secondary peduncles head); heads in fair 4-5 lines in diameter, consisting of 3-6 or 7, usually about 5, light green flowers; flowers not quite 2/12 lines long, remarkable for the elongated sharp points of the sepals and the irregular number of stamens; ~~sometimes I find more~~ ~~than 3 of~~ 2 outer only 3, often 4 or 5, very rarely 6, and then always some of the inner ones depauperate, with very long and slender filaments but extremely small anthers, and occasionally the anthers of the external stamens are nearly as long as the filament; the only species in which I have noticed such an irregularity. — Seeds very similar to those of L. marginatus, 0.22 l. long, with about 6 strong and dark ribs visible on one side.

Buckley.

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31 J. marginatus Rostk. Mon. 38 t. 2 f. 2. A well known species, which grows all over the Eastern and Interior States as far as woodlands extend, and down to Texas, but has not been found in the western plains or on the Pacific slope. It is distinguished from all our other species by its 3 purple or nearly red-brown anthers, which usually exceed the external sepals, and are turned outside in maturity of fruit; ~~Different was~~ ~~the~~ it is further distinguished by the ~~extern~~ outer sepals being much shorter than the ~~extern~~ inner, obtuse or mucronate ones. The ovate obtuse ovary with almost sessile stigmas of the same length, and the subglobose obtuse short mucronate capsule. I find the seeds quite variable in size and form; they are always strongly apiculate, or almost caudate, and strongly ribbed, with few 4 or 5 or at most 6 ribs visible on one side, ~~cross~~ barely reticulate; ~~their not~~ ~~form is low~~ they are ~~usu~~ usually slender lanceolate or obliquely fusiform, but in Lindh. N. Tex exsicc. 193, which ~~was~~ had been named J. heterantherus they are very short ~~& thick~~, ovate, obtuse, abruptly apiculate; their length varies from 0.22 to 0.33, and their thickness from 1/4 to 1/2 their length. J. aristatus Michx 1.191 or aristatus Pers syn. 1.385 is exactly the same plant; J. biflorus Ell. Bot. 1.407 and J. heterantherus Nutt. N. A. Fl. in Trans Am Phil Soc. v. 153. are ~~same~~ forms of the same with 2 or 3 flowers only in the head. J. cylindricus Curtis in Ill Journ. 44, p. 83, Steud Glum. 2.304 is a form with heads elongated into spikes of 6 lobes long and 3 l. in diameter, sterile below; only the upper most flowers being fruit; the ~~extended~~ outer sepals are almost as long as the inner ones, the stamens shorter and the anthers oval and very small.

X Stalk long and the inner as Elliott says, but, all the forms of this sp. the outer sepals shorter.

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~~but~~ ~~they~~ distinguish a few flowered form, var. bifloras with a decompound panicle (2-3) and flaviflorous heads more southward; 1½-3 feet high or dropped The ordinary form, with compound panicle and larger heads, which has usual 5-8 flowers; together and ~~the~~ with shorter stems (1-1½ feet high) and fewer (2-6 or 8) larger ~~heads~~ ~~with~~ (8-12 flowered) heads; all these forms run into one another.

α. vulgaris — the common form everywhere

β. biflorus — from Delaware (to Illinois) to Texas

γ. paucicapitatus — Long Island, New Jersey, Short Hills and elsewhere

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33. J. articulatus, Lin. or that form of the Linnean species which had been distinguished as J. lamprocarpus, Ehrh. and which is common in northern Europe, has a very limited range in ~~North~~ America; all the specimens I have seen come from the New England states (Boston, Pickering Amherst, Tuckerman, and Providence and Nantucket, Olney) and from Western New York (Penn Yan, Sartwell) Litchfield and Newfoundland. — Stem, densely tufted, erect, about a foot high; panicle spreading, short, dark colored, sepals nearly equal, or inner ones slightly longer; lanceolate acute and mucronate or inner ones ~~slightly~~ obtuse ~~and mucronate~~; stamens about two thirds the length of the sepals and anthers as long as filaments, ovary acuminate, terminating in a ~~short~~ style about half its length; capsule longer than sepals, acute or even rostrate, (in Europe not in America) rarely shorter, obtuse and mucronate. — Seed oblate, obtuse at the apex, acute at the base and at both strongly tenuitesselated, 7 or 8 ribs visible, seticulate, with arcae finely cross lineolate; 0.3 l. long or a little less, and about half as much in diameter

H. Capes

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34 *L. alpinus* Willd. (*L. fuscoater* Schreb.,
L. affinis R. Brown. *L. Richardsonianus* Roem. & Schult.
L. pilosiusculus Pursh. not. plur. *L. articulatus* var. *pilosiusculus*
Gray Man. ed. 2. 482. *L. elongatus* Vasey in Herb.
This form ought perhaps not be separated from *L. articulatus*
~~with~~ which some Linnæans comprise both this and the last
but with us it is easily distinguished and occupies
a distinct geographical range; ~~Either~~ for keep the
separate for the present, and leave the ~~it~~ ~~to~~ ~~the~~ ultimate decision
of Europe, where both ~~forms~~ are much more abundant.

Stems erect from a creeping rootstock, 10–16 inches high
~~(except in extreme north forms)~~; branches of the meagre
panicle strictly erect and much elongated, green and
light brown; sepals oblong obtuse, ~~equal~~ or only
minute and caspidate, equal or exceeding the rounded ovary
ones; ~~capsule~~ ~~stems~~ some as last; ovary with very short style
as long or a little longer than sepals, obtuse, minute,
semi-trilocular; seeds ~~#~~ oblong-ellipt, minutely tubercled, rarely obovate,
with a ~~blunt~~ obtuse apiculus, 0.30–0.35 l. long.

~~#~~ Very similar to last, but usually more slender —

The real alpine form of Willd., which is ~~also~~ the
same as the plant ~~from~~ of our Arctic coast, is only a
few inches high, bears very few dark brown heads in
the panicle and has the slendarest and longest seeds.

Our American plant is distinguished from the German
by its lower stems and paler flowers and fruit.
Fries has set ~~the~~ absolutely the same from Sweden
formerly as *L. sylvaticus*, and as *L. aculiflorus*, later as
L. alpinus var. *insignis*. —

With us this species is confined to the
northwestern parts of the Continent, from Sonora
and Ontario lakes, ~~south~~ its most southern locality
Sartwell,

9918

where it meets, with the eastern, articulates, northward to the Hudsonsby regions, and the Arctic shores and westward along the great lakes, to northwestling Pissay, & the upper platte (Hayden, Colorado Hall, & Harb 5-58 and beyond the Rocky Mts towards Fort Colville & Lyall,

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35. L. militaris Bigelow, Flor. Bost. ed. 2 (1824) p. 139.
"discovered by Mr Greene at Tewksbury" and since found.
from Maine, Chamberlain & Blake to Massachusetts, south and to the Potomac Mts & Penn
(T. Green, New Jersey, C. F. Parker, Maryland, A Conway,
and if there is no error in the label from Alabama
(Drummond). —

The ~~plants in~~ stout (2–3¾ feet high ~~plant~~ stem spring
from a creeping ~~thick~~ rootstock and are
very small marked by its single very long ½ to ¾ in leaf, which
usually ~~exceeds~~ overtopping the inflorescence, and is usually
followed by a second one, which is reduced to a mere
sheath. The decomposed with many with the crowded
commonly small exact contracted flowers, is 4–5",
usually about 3 times long; the heads usually 5–12 flowered,
but, in a Maryland specimen 15–25 flowered, flowers
½ lines long, sepals lanceolate ~~exterior~~ outer ones
subulate and even acute, usually very little shorter than
the acute inner ones; stamens 6, two thirds as long as sepals,
linear anthers a little longer the filaments;
stigmas exert, as long as the style accumulate over
together with the (style distinct), axial; capsule
sharply triangular ovate, (rostrate accumulate), equally
or slightly exceeding the sepals, one celled; seeds
about colors
unusually ~~large~~ & thick, very slightly appressed 0.25–0.30 l. long, in
2/3 ~~as thick~~ of the length; distinctly reticulate, with few longitudinal
lines, ~~with meshes~~ 8–10 rib visible.

Dr Robbins sends a curious form from
Roxbury & Uxbridge where it grows in streams Mass. with an immense number
of hair-like clasping 1 or 1½ foot long, from the
older parts of the horizontal rhizome, apparently the base of the decayed
stems of last year, — ~~It might be with the designed~~
~~of T. mas. capillifolius.~~

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36 S. Elliottii; Chapman H. South. States 494.

Caulibus caespitosis erectis, foliis tenuissime longe expressis (1–2 pedalibus) simplice vel plerumque ramosis; paniculae compositae subpatentes; capitulis B–9 floris globulosis; sepalis lanceolatis, ovato-acutis, ~~subulatis~~ aequalibus; stamina 3 et ovarii ~~ovato obtusa~~ ~~stigmata ei aequilonga inclusa~~ testis parte superiore capsulam late ovato obtusam brevissime ~~apiculata~~ mucronata, fere aequilonga; ~~atrofuscum~~, lucida; anthers linearis filamentis vix longioribus, ovario ~~ovato~~ late obtuso stigmatibus subsessilibus fere aequilongis. Semina oblanceolata, fusiformia, utrinque attenuata, ~~nitidissima~~ ~~arcuatim~~ laevibus ~~striatis~~.

From South Carolina, Ravenel, Beyrich (sub nom. J. acuminata) to Florida Chapman and Alabama, Sullivant? — ~~Elliottii~~ is ~~a~~ few slender stems springing from a short stem which bears numerous long fibrous rootlets; panicles compound or decompound, 3 to 4 inches long with few principal branches; heads obtuse (from the broad blunt capsules), 2 or 2½ lines in diameter; ~~sepals very acute, flower green~~ 1.0–1.2 l. long, later brown; capsule as long or scarcely longer than the sepals, usually very dark colored or shining, sometimes pale; seeds at once distinguished by their dark color and slender form; usually 0.23–0.27 l. long, and nearly as much in diameter; ~~striate~~; 5 or 6 ribs quite conspicuous, even of the fully ripe seeds quite smooth. — The dark colored slender form and above all the small obtuse heads and dark seeds distinguish this plant at once. Dr. Chapman's specimen is often plainly ~~This~~ Elliott's S. acuminata ~~seems~~ to be doubtful; as Elliott's description is insufficient, it belongs perhaps to the real acuminata of Elliott, which I have not seen.

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37. J. pallescens Lam Enc. 3. 268. caulibus caespitosis plurim erectis sem rarius decumbentibus pauciflorum decompositis floribus capitula pauci vel multiflora, pallide sepalis lanceolatis subtilissime acuminatis, ~~plerum~~ subaequalibus, staminibus dimidio s. tertia parte superantibus, antheris fere triplo longioribus; ~~ovario ovato obtuso~~ stigmatibus subsessilibus & debilibus s. ovario ovato obtuso s. saepius acutiusculo subbrevioribus inclusis; capsula (pallide) prismatica mucronata s. acutata, unilocularis sepala aequans s. excedens; seminibus parvis pallidis obovatis sublaevibus utrinque acutis, areis lineolatis utriculatis. —

Var. α. J. debilis: caulibus erectis s. decumbentibus radicantibus ve, debilibus (spithamaeis sesquipedalibus debilibus) capitulis paucifloris (3–6) floris; floribus mutabilibus, capsulis ~~exsertis~~ acutis brevius mucronatis exsertis. — J. acuminata Nutt. ~~J. debilis~~, de Candolle 136, Kunth 3. 335, Elliott I. 409, non Gray et Aust. am. plant. J. debilis Gray Man. ed. 2. 481

Var. β. diffusissima: caulibus erectis 2–3 pedalibus parcissime ~~ult~~ plus quam ultra decompositis, ramis foliformibus numerosissimis elongatis; capitulis 2–7 floris; pedicellis sepalis aequantibus; staminibus fere diplo superantibus, ovario acuteto ~~stand~~ stigmatibus longioribus; capsula bilocari lanceolato acuta, calyce fere duplo superante. J. diffusissima Buckley Rev. Tex. l. c. p. 9. —

Var γ. robustior: caulibus 2½–4 pedalibus ~~robustis~~, erectis foliis, que elongatis robustis, paniculae ultra decomposita patula; capitulis 5–8 floris; staminibus floribus subaequalibus, pallide purpureis, antheris filamenta aequantibus, capsula ovatim oblonga, sepala acutissime mucronata paulo excedente.

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12

J. patens: caulis erectis pedalibus tripedalibus ~~saepe~~ gracilibus s. robustioribus; foliis simplicibus s. compositis, ~~diff.~~ petiolis; capitulis, diuturnis multifloris, ~~dein~~ ~~stramineis~~ fuscis; floribus majoribus, squalis aequilatis s. raro externis paulo longioribus; capsulae, pubescentia ~~obtusiusculis~~ ~~abrupte~~ mucronatae aequilatae, rarissime ei brevioribus, antheris filamento multo brevioribus; ovario ovato acuto. — J. pendexus L. Mag. Syn. Jun. p. 30 J. patens Kunth Enu. 3. 340. —

All over the Eastern and middle States from Massachusetts (to the Rio Grande and Michigan) and westward to Missouri and West Texas. var α. I have seen only from Pennsylvania, Schweinitz, Moser, Porter, Ohio, Lea, Kentucky, Short (of Gray's original J. debilis) Mississippi, E. Hilgard, S. Carolina, Ravenel, but is probably more extensively distributed. var β. Northwestern Texas, Buckley; var γ. Mississippi Valley, Illinois, Geyer, Mead, Vasey, Engelmann, Missouri, Engelmann, to Louisiana, S. Hale. var δ. The most common and ordinary form, from Massachusetts, to Michigan, Illinois and Missouri, and southward to Florida, the Rio Grande and West Texas, ~~apparently~~

p. 66. This is one of our most variable plants, the extreme forms of which are readily taken for distinct species, where the intermediate ones are wanting. I have not yet been able to compare Lamarck's original specimens, but rely on his description, and on that of Meyer who has examined it and declares it identical with Michaux' specimens, also Le Harpe's description of the latter which however is not as full as desirable. Both authors had a form with few flowered heads in view,

I. polyrrapus

spirit of my old and highly esteemed (now departed) friend, Jacques Gay of Paris.

La Harpe was the first to give full descriptions of these plants and all their organs, and only since the date of his publication we find similar extended accounts instead of the short diagnoses in Meyen's works, e.g. in the Journal of the Philosophical Hooker's, which were published 1827. Having not been able to compare Meyen's with La Harpe's, I have relied on the (~~description of~~ with confidence) critical references of La Harpe, especially in regard to J. flexilis, J. occidentalis, and J. polycephalus, (~~J. utilis~~ J. spicata) where doubts had existed. Such as

The stem is stiff, and slender, often almost filiform, and sends out few or somewhat more crowded slender (~~J. palustris, J. tenuis, J. effusus~~ and J. dichotomus) forks, 18 or 20 ~~22~~ inches high; leaves slender, almost setaceous, scarcely compressed, and incompletely ~~sept partitioned~~ knotted; the panicle is very differently developed in different specimens; sometimes ~~incompact~~ it is comparatively small 2 or 3 inches long, and nearly spreading, with more crowded flowers, (~~but it~~ mostly at least in the herbarium specimens examined by me) the panicle is 4 or even 6 inches long, the flowers scattered along the few spreading or recurved branches. Flowers green, with a reddish tinge, especially on the inner sepals, usually 1.0 to 1.3 lines long and generally single. Sepals obtuse ~~or~~ sometimes mucronate, or outer ones acutish, these generally shorter than the inner ones; in a Labrador specimen collected by Dr Robbins the flowers are only 0.8 line long and all the sepals equal, broadly oval, obtuse. Stamens ~~as long~~ about the length of the outer sepals; anthers ~~&~~ always longer than the filaments, sometimes ~~usually~~ twice as long, in others ~~really~~ 4 times as long; style not as long as the acuminate ovary; the capsule ought not to have been described as triquetro-ovate, ~~mucronate~~ as Meyen and (copying) after him, La Harpe ~~did~~, ~~this~~ is, as Gray has it, "tapering" and completely "mucronulate", the lateral

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placentae ~~occupying~~ only on the lower third or fourth of the valve. Seeds 0.25 lin long, delicately bordered with transversely wrinkled areae.

See below

I have already, on page 426 ~~spoken~~ of the great morphologic importance of this ~~species~~ plant which connects the one flowered with the head-flowered species, the flower in all of the genus really proves and shows that there is no other difference between the the that in the former the head is reduced to a single lateral flower, while in the others 2 to an indefinite number are ~~centripetally~~ developed in centripetal order. In our species the second flower is ~~frequently~~ usually undeveloped, but its place is occupied by a bud, which often and especially later in the season is developed into a leafy expansion, sometimes the first flower ~~is~~ ~~already~~ already is replaced by a leaf-bud, and in rare instances ~~the~~ a leafbud makes its appearance between ~~the~~ the flowers. I have never seen more than two flowers, nor more than one leafbud in a head. Botanists who have the opportunity, ought to investigate the variations ~~of~~ in the inflorescence of this plant, and account to locality, season, and other circumstances.

8 ~~dear~~ I can not distinguish S. Chapmanii S. abortivus from the northern plant, ~~and its~~ except by its remarkably thick rhizome and its stouter stems and leaves; the flowers are absolutely identical and fruit I have not seen.

With some hesitation I add as a probable and radical variety or floral S. sublili, which does not seem to exist in American herbaria; Lathrop who has seen it in (Michx. Herb.) gives a full description, the essential parts of which are republished above. The flowers are drawn as equally like those of S. pelorangus and there is nothing in them that would distinguish it absolutely from pelorangus notwithstanding the different habit but the ~~terminal flower~~ smaller number of stamens and that alone would not be sufficient. fruit and seed is unknown; ~~the~~ ~~flowers~~ ahead of the flowers terminating the branches, evidently an extremely depauperate inflorescence. Hooker, H. Bor. A. 2. 191 refers it to S. uliginosus which within is synonymous with S. alpinus — but that is also a Canadian species.

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(1823)

32. *J. pelocarpus* E. Mey Syn Lugd p. 30. La Harpe Mong

124 Kunth En. 3.333 non ~~Gray, Man et~~ auct. Amer.

rhizomate horizontali, ~~bilifera~~ tenui, pallido; caulibus ~~erectis~~ (spithameis, ~~sed~~ sesquipedalibus) erectis, tertiusculis, parvifoliis; foliis tertiusculis indistincte nodulosis; panicula ~~effusa~~ ~~compositis~~ laxa ramis plerumque elongatis secundiflorisque composita ~~vel decompositis~~ decompositis floribus singulis binisve saepe in gemmam vel ramulum foliosum (parvis) abortivis [gemma vel ramulo foliioso saepe florum loco tendente]

sepalis oblongis obtusis exterioribus plerumque brevioribus stamina 6 et ovarium acuminatum cum stylo brevissimum vix superantibus; antheris late linearibus filamentis multo longioribus (duplo quadruplo) longioribus; stigmatibus exsertis; capsula triquetra ~~[illegible]~~ sessilis ~~[illegible]~~ 1 locularis exserta; seminibus obovatis brevissime apiculatis, ~~utriculatis~~ arcuatim lineolatis, ~~utriculatis~~ J. Muhlenbergii Spr. Syst. 2. 106. (1825)

~~Var. β. crassicaudex~~: J. vivipara Comm. Jour. Ac. Phil. 1. old ser. pt 1 p. 105 — J. Conradi Tucker in Torr. Fl. Mt. 2. 328 (1843) (J. spuriflorus Bernhardi in herb. (Gray man ed 2. 482. Chap. Fl. 495

Var. β. crassicaudex: ~~caudice~~ e rhizomate crasso caulibus foliisque robustioribus.

J. abortivus Chap. Flor. South. States p. 495.

Var. γ. subtilis, caule (plerumque sesquipedali vel foliosum) ~~ex axillis~~ foliis ex axillis saepe binis; floribus ~~perparvis~~ sublimis Triandris; J. pleuricarpus Nuttall Flor. 1. 191. J. subtilis E. Mey. Syn. Lug. p. 31.

La Harpe Mon p. 135 —

From New Brunswick and westward to Canada east to Lake Superior, and along southward, chiefly along the coast, to South Carolina; var. β. in Florida; γ. which I have not seen myself, in streams in Canada. — A very peculiar and morphologically very important plant, the identity of which has been long very ~~doubtful~~ obscure. Meyer's

2/ original ~~description~~ description is not full enough, not to admit strong doubts about its identity; ~~but~~ Delaharpe, who wrote only two years after Meyer's publication of the species, and who seems to have been well acquainted with Meyer's specimens personally, gives a full description which can leave no doubt, even if Meyer's Herbarium did not settle ~~all doubts~~ the difficulty, though ~~the original specimens are~~ originally the species was described from Sprengel's Herbarium, which are no doubt also the originals of his J. Mühlenbergii, ~~and were~~ (not probably obtained from Mühlenberg). several species of our plant, received later from different sources (e.g. E. Tuckerman & A. Gray) are labelled by Meyer ~~xxx~~ present in ~~the~~ his ~~Meyerian~~ Herbarium and others, named by him and in his own handwriting found are in the ~~Royal~~ Herb at Berlin. ~~Now, whereas~~ ~~has seen~~ Now, this plant is so peculiar that H and his unfortunate companion of the species with J. campestris and pauciflorus, "ejus habitum respexit" necessarily thought on botanists on the wrong track; no one who has ever seen or examined it, will confound it with any other; is it then at all probable that Meyer himself should ~~have~~ ~~original~~ in his own Herbarium ~~confounded~~ placed ~~a wrong species~~ have mixed up different species? His original specimens may not exhibit the ~~abortive~~ ~~flowers~~ perfect expansion, ~~so~~ that he did not mention the ~~they~~ as he did allude to them in the account he gave of his J. pauciflorus; ~~but La Harpe~~ and he does even mention the number of flowers; ~~but La Harpe speaks of the "flores subbini" and~~

~~D. de Harpe's~~ Jean de La Harpe's Monographie des Voraies Jonacées; ~~was published~~ seems to be little accessible to botanists; it was published 1825 in the 3d Vol of the Mémoires de la Société d'Histoire naturelle de Paris, pag. 89 – 181, and proves to be a work of careful ~~critical~~ research in which I believe I can trace the hand and the

note

critical

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July 1866

31. b. Sp. biformis: (caule annuus) brevissimo foliioso ramoso ~~ramosissimus~~ (1–2 pollicaris); in capitulos pedunculos capillares ~~capillares~~ sæpiformes numerosos egerente; foliis parvis supra canescentibus apice versus planis et longe excedentibus; floribus paucis capitellatis sæpe singulis; sepalis lanceolatis ~~subulatis~~ acuiusculis; extimis subbreviores; dimidio capitulum et dimidio longioribus; numero sepalorum sepala dimidia vix superantibus; antheris oblongis; filamentis subduplo brevioribus; ~~ovariis ovato stylo~~ stigmatibus cum stylo perbrevi ovarii ovato acutis indeciso; capsula sem. intus obovatis dehiscentibus apiculatis, tenuiter transverse striatulis.

~~In lacu Soil Meadow Co Cal. Bolander.~~

X. capitellatus; ~~plantis~~ major, floribus 2–3 in capitulis 3 mericis (sepalis 6, stam. capillisque 3)

β. uniflorus – minor, floribus singulis 2 mericis (sepalis 4 stam. capillisque 2). – J. saginoides Lag. sup. p. 436

In lacu Soil, Meadow Co Cal. Bolander, both forms; var β. also in the Siemersberg, among mosses, Hellebrand. –

~~Of this sin~~ Only the second ~~form~~ variety of this curious species was known to me, when ~~I wrote it the type~~ I published the first part of this paper. I then considered it as the type of a distinct subgenus, allied ~~by its single flowers~~ through ~~one flower stem~~ Juncoides to Luzula, but distinguishable by the its dimerous ~~flowers~~ from any other known genus (see pp. 426 & 428.). During the past spring, however, Mr Bolander has succeeded in discovering the trimerous form, which ~~at the same time~~ also bears 2 or 3 flowered heads, thus assimilating our plant to the ordinary form of Juncus, and specially to the European J. capitatus, and

9924

I can now not doubt, that destroying Juncoides. It must be placed with it, especially among the sections Francinei, ~~between~~ J. ~~not~~ near J. marginatus, the dimerous ~~variety~~ forming ~~forming~~ initially an anomaly, not otherwise observed in this genus, but again found among Restiaceae and Eriocaulaceae where Dimerism & Trimerism occurs in the same genus, whether in the same species, I know not. —

The both forms of the Cattleyplant leaves are 2–10 lines in length, filiform but never thicker fleshy, strongly grooved above and channeled below, and upwards flattened; the stems or, more properly, peduncles bearing 1 or 2 leaves at their base, naked upwards, bearing there upwards 1–3 flowers in the axils of membranous bracts, shorter not half as long as the sepals; flowers 1¼–1½ l. in long, sepals green, with red, acuminate very sharp pointed, nerves with broader; seeds 0.28 l. long, the length being equal to 1½ or 1¾ diameters; 4 or 5 very fine ribs are visible, and between them a delicate cross linolation.

Var. α is a little larger in all its parts, bracts and flowers including; the two flowered head are arranged exactly like those of J. pelocarpus, with 2 bracts being the flowers in the axils and a third stiff one at the inner base of the inner flowers, or the J. is a little smaller, ¼ to ½ inch high; the single flowers have two bracts at their base, just like the single flowered Juncoides; alternating with them ~~I find the~~ we find the external sepals, the stamens and the (stigmata) (carpels!), and opposite to them the inner sepals, and the valves.

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN
GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS

Remarkable — brown flowered variety

Diagn.: J. ~~exhibitus~~ dichotomus from the mouth of the Delaware, Leidy & Cogniux

in Illinois — J. pelocarpus the St Peters River, Minnesota; Parry

J. alpinus, Ashoosk Falls, Vermont. Robbins. — Dr Lewis

has it from ~~[illegible]~~ sphagnous swamps near Mendon, Illinois, very plentiful at Hopedale. Ill. Norm.

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